NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

#### **United States Department of the Interior**

National Park Service

### **National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).** 

1. Name of Property		
historic name Raven Rock Road Bridge		
other names/site number Rosemont Raven Rock Road B	ridge over Lockatong Creek	
2. Location		
street & number Raven Rock Rosemont Road		not for publication
city or town Township of Delaware		vicinity
state New Jersey code county Hunt	erdon code 019	zip code <u>08822</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification		
As the designated authority under the National Historic Present I hereby certify that this nomination request for defor registering properties in the National Register of Historic requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.	termination of eligibility meets c Places and meets the proced	dural and professional
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet be considered significant at the following level(s) of signific		recommend that this property
national statewidelocal		
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date	_
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Re	gister criteria.	
Signature of commenting official	Date	_
Title State o	r Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Go	vernment
4. National Park Service Certification		
I hereby certify that this property is:		
entered in the National Register	determined eligible for the Na	ational Register
determined not eligible for the National Register	removed from the National R	egister
other (explain:)		
Signature of the Keener	Date of Action	

Raven Rock Road Bridge Name of Property		Hunterdon County, NJ County and State		
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)	Number of Resources within Prop (Do not include previously listed resources in	perty the count.)	
private X public - Local public - State public - Federal	building(s) district site X structure object	ContributingNoncontributingbuildingssites1structuresobjects1Total		
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of	operty listing a multiple property listing)	Number of contributing resources listed in the National Register	s previously	
Historic Bridges of Delaware County, New Jersey	Township, Hunterdon	0		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)  Transportation/road related		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)  Transportation/road related		
7 Description				
7. Description  Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)		Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)		
		foundation: stone walls: (abutments) stone		
		roof:		
		other: (superstructure) cast and wi	rought iron	

Raven Rock Road Bridge

Name of Property

Hunterdon County, NJ County and State

#### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Raven Rock Road Bridge is a cast and wrought iron, single span, Pratt through-truss bridge, built in 1878, using the distinctive and patented Phoenix Iron Company round riveted columns (Photos 1 and 2) The bridge spans Lockatong Creek (Photos 3, 4 and 5) approximately one-half mile north of its confluence with the Delaware River. The main channel of Lockatong Creek passes beneath the west half of the bridge and the eastern half of the bridge spans the gently sloping east bank and flood plain of the creek. (Photo 10) Raven Rock Road (also known as Rosemont-Raven Rock Road), traverses a hilly wooded area of southwest Delaware Township, Hunterdon County (Photos 6 and 7) and connects the hamlet of Rosemont and County Route 519, to the east, with Federal Twist and Quarry roads, to the west, which terminate respectively at Route 29 and the village of Raven Rock. Coursed ashlar stone abutments, with flared wing walls, carry the bridge approximately 16 feet above the creek. (Photos 8, 9 and 10) Approaching the bridge from the east, Raven Rock Road rises to meet the bridge (Photo 11) and, after crossing Lockatong Creek, rises again only slightly before meeting Federal Twist Road which descends into the Delaware River valley.

#### **Narrative Description**

The Raven Rock Road Bridge is 129 feet long and the Pratt trusses are spaced 17' apart, center to center, with the upper lateral braces 16' above the roadway. Each truss consists of 7 panels, with a panel with inclined end posts at each end, for a total of 9 panels. (Figures 1 and 2) Large stones form the coursed ashlar masonry abutments and flared wing walls. Rubble stone walls retain the roadway as it rises slightly to meet the eastern end of the bridge. (Photos 12 and 13)

The Phoenix column was formed from concave shaped lengths of wrought riveted together at the flange on the sides of each segment. (Figure 3) Phoenix columns form the inclined (portal) end posts, top chord members, and intermediate posts. These components are joined at panel points by cast iron fittings. Eyebars form the bottom truss chord and primary diagonals. These eyebars have a distinctive, nearly square, cross section (Photos 14 and 18) rather than the rectangular cross section of eyebars common from this period of bridge building. The top chord is laterally braced by a combination of transverse I-section members and rods arranged in an X pattern. (Photo 9) Elaborate ball and spire finials top the upper chord connections to the lateral braces and decorative cast-iron filigree is used as bracing at the upper corners of the inclined end post portals. (Photo 15) At the top of each end portal is a plaque (Photo 16) that identifies the bridge committee of the Hunterdon County Freeholders, the Freeholder Director, and the bridge fabricator:

> Committee, J. M. Dilts, H. Laux, P.B. Goodfellow J. Calla, B. Blackwell J.H. Bozer, Director 1878 Lambertville Iron Works Builders 1878

#### Raven Rock Road Bridge

Name of Property

Hunterdon County, NJ
County and State

The bridge received frequent maintenance. The maintenance record for the bridge for the period 1940 through 1970 lists frequent painting and a number of minor repairs, none of which removed or replaced original truss components. New plank, deck replacement, and the addition of welded braces between the vertical columns and the upper laterals were the main changes during these decades.

The maintenance record lists the following activities between 1940 and 1970:

New plank 5/1943
Painted bridge 9/1944
New deck 5/1945
Creosoted deck 6/1945
Pointed stone walls 6/1945
Painted bridge 5/1947
Welding 9/1947
Raised deck 9/1954
Painted 9/1954
New deck 1/1958
Red lead paint 7/1959
Box in ends of truss 8/1969
Paint stringers and truss 8/1969

The maintenance record also notes that the floor system was comprised of 12 inch beams with railroad rails used as stringers, 6 rails spaced approximately 3 feet apart carrying the plank deck. The maintenance record does not indicate whether the rails were original or replacement components or when the rails were replaced with more convention I section floorbeams. At some point after 1970, the bridge was strengthened by welding a steel angle to the top of each upper chord member. Between the trusses, 16 foot long timber plank provided a deck with a 14' 9" cart-way. In 1977 the posted load limit was 10 tons.

In 2014, Hunterdon County completed a comprehensive rehabilitation of the bridge that enhanced its structural integrity and restored a number of original features. The trusses were dismantled and restored in an interior shop. To strengthen the bridge without altering its physical or visual character, the top quarter of the upper chord, which had been altered by the addition of welded angles, was replaced by high strength steel shaped like a Phoenix section with flanges and bolted with round head bolts to the adjoining Phoenix sections in the upper chord. The welded braces added in 1947 were also removed and eight diagonal tension rods were replaced in kind, as were all of the pins used in the truss panel connections. The original 3 foot tall lattice railings were repaired and retained (Photo 4); however, they are separated from the roadway by a recently installed square tubular guide rail mounted on posts affixed to the bridge deck. (Photo 17)

The floor system was replaced using galvanized steel floor beams and stringers configured to replicate the historic configuration (Photos 14, 18, 19 and 20). Both the new and historic structural components of the bridge are painted a pale green. The roadway deck, originally constructed of timber plank, is now a steel deck covered by 3 inches of asphalt pavement. A tubular steel guide rail, affixed to the roadway deck, was placed on each side of the roadway to protect the trusses from vehicular impacts (Photo 17). Both the new guide rail and the historic railing are painted a darker, somewhat olive, green. As illustrated in photographs 4 and 5, this guide rail configuration has a minimal visual impact and does not reduce the width of the roadway.

## Raven Rock Road Bridge Name of Property

## Hunterdon County, NJ County and State

8. Stat	tement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)		Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)
XA	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Engineering
В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
XC	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	Period of Significance 1878-1947
D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates 1878
	ia Considerations " in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Person
Prope	rty is:	(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
В	removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation
c	a birthplace or grave.	
D	a cemetery.	
E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder
F	a commemorative property.	Fabricator: Lambertville Iron Works
G	less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.	

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

Raven Rock Road Bridge

Hunterdon County, NJ County and State

Name of Property

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (In *one* paragraph, provide a summary that briefly states what the significance of the property/district is, and, for each claim, identifies the level of significance and applicable criteria that apply. The summary paragraph also needs to identify the period of significance.)

The Raven Rock Road Bridge over Lockatong Creek is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A and Criterion C and meets the registration requirements established by the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) for the Bridges of Delaware Township, Hunterdon County, as a well preserved example of a technologically significant cast and wrought iron bridge. Its technological significance arises from the use of patented Phoenix wrought iron columns. Additionally, the bridge was fabricated by the Lambertville Iron Works, a local company responsible for constructing bridges throughout Hunterdon County during the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Raven Rock Road Bridge exemplifies not only the use of the wrought iron Phoenix column, but also the application of this technology to a bridge designed and fabricated by before professional engineers and major bridge building companies began dominating metal truss bridge building.

Period of Significance (Briefly justify the period of significance identified above.)

The period of significance begins with bridge construction in 1878 and ends in 1947 when welded braces, the first visual alteration, (removed in a recent rehabilitation) were added.

Criteria Considerations (Briefly explain how the property meets any Criteria Considerations that apply.)

**Developmental history** (Explain the construction history or the creation of the property, and its evolution through the period of significance.)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Demonstrate each of the claims for significance made in the summary paragraph.)

#### Raven Rock Road

During the mid- to late-1800s, Raven Rock (Rosemont-Raven Rock) Road provided a relatively direct path of travel between the commercial villages of Raven Rock, located along the Delaware River, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and, after 1849, the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, and Rosemont (where a road to the east to Sergeantsville, Sandbrook, and Flemington, the county seat, began). Petitions for the construction of roads (1808 and 1818) reference roads crossing Lockatong Creek leading to areas at or near Raven Rock and Rosemont. One Petition, 19-10-2 (October 1827) refers to the creation of a two rod wide road across the lands of John Huffman and John Reading crossing "over the Laoglan [early spelling of Lockatong] Creek where the New Arch Bridge is built as marked out by the Freeholders...." The 1851 map of Hunterdon County, prepared by Van Derveer and Cornell, delineates a Raven Rock-Rosemont Road that mirrors that alignment found in the atlas of 1873. The map of Delaware, Stockton and Sergeantsville in the 1873 Beers, Comstock, and Cline Atlas or Hunterdon County, includes two properties belonging to J. H. Reading east of Lockatong Creek along Raven Rock Road. Although the exact location of the referenced stone arch bridge is not known, the Hunterdon

<sup>1</sup> Plunkett, Barbara. "Raven Rock Road Bridge." Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination. March 2006, Sec. 8, p. 10.

OMB No. 1024-0018

Raven Rock Road Bridge

Name of Property

Hunterdon County, NJ County and State

County freeholder minutes of October 16, 1877 authorizing the building of the wrought iron bridge over Lockatong Creek include a reference to a previous bridge at the site washed away by high water.

#### Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges

Although some of the earliest iron bridges used only cast iron (a brittle material with little tensile strength), the weakness of cast iron in tension was recognized in the early 1800s and the initial compensation was to make the flanges on cast iron tension members broader and wider than the flanges on compression members. Consequently, wrought iron did not initially displace cast iron in bridge building. Although engineers acknowledged that wrought iron was a superior metal in tension and resisted "compression nearly equally with cast iron," the cost of wrought iron, "twice as great" gave cast iron "a decided advantage" until technological innovation reduced the production costs of wrought iron and some prominent cast iron bridge failures prompted a reevaluation of the costs of bridge building.

Thereafter, engineers quickly transitioned to using "cast iron for compression members and wrought iron for tension members," and although wrought iron continued to cost more than cast iron, " it "resisted tension (stretch) so much better that it was worth the expense for certain parts of a bridge." "Iron was the modern wonder - strong, affordable, mass-producible, portable, fire-resistant, and capable of being shaped in the loveliest designs." Historic American Engineering Record bridge historian Eric DeLony has concluded: "The iron truss is the rarest and least recognized American bridge" but is also "the most technologically significant."

In 1862, Samuel Reeves, president of the Phoenix Iron Company, patented the "Phoenix column." In his application for a patent, Reeves described his "Improvement in the Construction of Columns, Shafts, Braces, Etc." as follows:

I have invented a novel mode of making a shaft or column of wrought iron, which combines the advantages of being useful as a vertical post, horizontal brace, or compression chord in the construction of houses, piers, bridges, and other structures, and at the same time admitting (where several of them are to be used together to form a truss, as in a bridge, pier, or observatory) of a convenient and cheap arrangement for fastening the ties and braces.

I use three or more wrought iron bars...of such shapes and dimensions, that when arranged together in the direction of their length, and fastened by rivets or bolts through their flanges they shall form a hollow shaft or column.<sup>4</sup>

The drawing accompanying his patent application [Figure 2] delineated both a round and a square cross-section, each with four shaped pieces riveted together to form the hollow column. The United States Patent Office granted Reeves Patent No. 35,582 on June 17, 1862.<sup>5</sup>

4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Whipple, Squire. *An Elementary and Practical Treatise on Bridge Building, An Enlarged and Improved Edition*. New York: Van Nostrand, 1873.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> DeLony, Eric. "The Golden Age Of The Iron Bridge." *American Heritage of Invention and Technology*. Summer 1993 Volume 9, Issue 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Reeves, Samuel J. "Improvement in the Construction of Columns, Shafts, Braces, Etc." United States Patent Office

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ibid.

OMB No. 1024-0018

Raven Rock Road Bridge

Name of Property

Hunterdon County, NJ County and State

Segmental wrought iron Phoenix columns allowed wrought iron to be used in compression and tension and with some additional advantages:

...although the strength of cast iron in compression is decidedly superior to that of wrought iron, we are exposed to the inconveniences attending the possibility of obtaining unsound castings, or metal which is not homogeneous; besides which, when the fracture of cast iron does take place, it seldom exhibits any premonitory systems of dislocation, whereas the rupture of wrought iron is more gradual. And again, cast iron is far more liable to rupture from the vibration of the girders than wrought iron.<sup>6</sup>

As wrought iron replaced cast iron as the metal of choice for both compression and tension members, cast iron remained the metal of choice for the blocks, caps, and seats that connected wrought iron vertical, horizontal, and diagonal structural members.

This is the combination of cast and wrought iron that is found in the Raven Rock Road Bridge. With this combination, the Lambertville Iron Works, a foundry and machine shop, could build the bridge using the cast iron components manufactured in its foundry the wrought iron columns purchased from the Phoenix Iron Company. Phoenix Iron Company records show that the Lambertville Iron Works was a frequent customer. In 4 separate orders in 1877 and 1878, Lambertville Iron Works purchased a total of 132 Phoenix columns.<sup>7</sup>

In practice, the Phoenix column could be assembled using 4, 5, 6, or 8 rounded sections. [Figure 1] concave sections of wrought iron with a flange on each (longitudinal) were riveted together along the flanges. Phoenix Iron also manufactured the corresponding cast bearing blocks (or feet) and connection pieces. The wrought iron Phoenix column was stronger and more economical than a cast-iron column, and it encouraged the adoption of metal truss bridges by railroads. (Figure 3) Between the 1860s and 1870s, the column was successfully marketed for railroad bridges, but in the 1880s, when the columns could no longer satisfy the strength and stiffness needed for railroads, the technology was successfully redirected for truss road bridges.

The use of segmental columns, such as the Phoenix column, continued into the 1890s until engineers developed and tested design specifications and formulas for compression members fabricated entirely from riveted angles, channel, and I-beam shapes. Between 1869 and 1895, the Phoenix Iron Company, Dean and Westbrook, and railroads across New Jersey erected a combined total of 122 Phoenix column bridges in New Jersey. Construction of Phoenix column bridges for use by railroads was greatest between 1869 and 1884. Thereafter, the Phoenix column bridge was primarily a highway bridge.

The earliest New Jersey highway application of the Phoenix column is the remarkably complete 1878 Raven Rock Road Pratt through-truss span. Fabricated by the nearby Lambertville Iron Works, this bridge features idiosyncratic cast iron connections that were made by the iron works. All other New Jersey bridges with Phoenix columns have Phoenix Iron Company-made connecting pieces and feet (bearings).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Humber, William. A Complete Treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge Construction. London 1870, p. 107

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Harshbarger, Patrick. "Phoenix Bridge Company Bridges in New Jersey." Compiled from the Archives of Company Records at Hagley Museum

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> New Jersey Department of Transportation, New Jersey Historic Bridge Survey, prepared by A.G.Lichtenstein and Associates, Inc. 1994 Bridge 100D300 (Hunterdon County) Survey Form.

OMB No. 1024-0018

Raven Rock Road Bridge

Name of Property

Hunterdon County, NJ
County and State

Lambertville Ironworks was founded in 1849 as "Laver and Cowin" and was a partnership between John Laver and his nephew, William Cowin (1825-1874). The company fabricated railroad car wheels, axles, boilers, steam engines, and truss bridge members. The name was changed to Lambertville Iron Works in 1859 after the partnership dissolved shortly before Laver's death. According to New Jersey Historic Highway Bridge survey, "Cowin was the fabricator of the most important 19<sup>th</sup> century bridges in the region." The Raven Rock Road Bridge (identified by Hunterdon County as D300) was the last bridge built at this foundry, and it is said to be an "excellent representation of the skill of the 19<sup>th</sup> century iron worker."

Nine bridges with Phoenix columns remain in New Jersey, 4 through-truss, 3 half-through ("pony" or "low truss"), and 1 stringer bridge with Phoenix column piers. A tenth bridge, a pony-truss bridge carrying Doty Road across the Ramapo River in Oakland, Bergen County, was disassembled in 2002 and relocated to Phoenix ville, Pennsylvania. Two Hunterdon County bridges are among this group of surviving Phoenix column bridges: the 1885 Hamden Road Bridge over the South Branch of the Raritan River in Franklin Township, and the Lansdowne Road Bridge over the Capoolong Creek also in Franklin Township. The 7 span Calhoun Street Bridge between Trenton, New Jersey and Morrisville, Pennsylvania, although the largest and longest bridge constructed with Phoenix columns, is not the oldest, having been completed in 1885. Of New Jersey's surviving Phoenix column bridges, the Raven Rock Bridge is the oldest and the only one fabricated by the Lambertville Iron Works; all of the other bridges were fabricated by either the Phoenix Iron Company or the associated engineering firm of Dean and Westbrook. <sup>13</sup>

Raven Rock Rosemont Bridge meets the registration requirements established by the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) for the metal truss bridges of Delaware Township. The bridge was constructed within the period of significance, retains the appearance of and fully functions as a truss bridge, is an exceptionally complete example of its type, and retains its original Phoenix columns, pin connections, and decorative features. The truss members are structural and not merely decorative, the abutments and wing walls are original, and neither the width nor height of the bridge has been altered.

#### Criterion A Significance

In Delaware Township, truss bridges permitted the crossing of wider streams with no intermediate piers and permitted larger and heavier vehicles to reach more of the county's dispersed agricultural communities. The surviving truss bridges in Delaware Township are the legacy of Hunterdon County's pioneering introduction of metal truss bridge technology beginning with the 1858 construction of the cast iron Fink Suspension Truss Bridge in Hamden Township, followed by the construction of the three (3) Lowthorp Truss bridges in 1868 and 1870. As noted in the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places listed Peck's Ferry Bridge in Delaware Township, the surviving metal truss bridges are "an embodiment of the development of industrial techniques to solve transportation challenges in rural area, where roads were used by farmers and local craftsmen to transport their goods to market." The surviving metal truss bridges also reveal the transition from local foundries and fabricators, such as the Lambertville Iron Works, to the national bridge building companies as well as tension between those who pursued bridge building

Plunkett, Barbara. "Raven Rock Road Bridge." Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination. March 2006, Sec. 8, p. 10. New Jersey Department of Transportation, New Jersey Historic Bridge Survey, prepared by A.G.Lichtenstein and Associates, Inc.

<sup>1994</sup> Bridge 100D300 (Hunterdon County) Survey Form.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Harshbarger, Patrick. "Phoenix Bridge Company Bridges in New Jersey." Compiled from the Archives of Company Records at Hagley Museum, Delaware

Goodspeed, Marfy. "Peck's Ferry Bridge," National Register of Historic Places Nomination. March 1999.

NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

Raven Rock Road Bridge

Hunterdon County, NJ

Name of Property

Hunterdon County, NJ County and State

through "hands-on experience and apprenticeship" and those who relied upon "academic training using the scientific method and textbook procedures." <sup>15</sup>

#### Criterion C

The Raven Rock Rosemont Bridge embodies two of the most significant changes in late 19<sup>th</sup> century bridge building: the advancements of metallurgy from cast to wrought iron and the standardization of structural components and fabrication techniques. Although design and fabrication was standardized, the truss bridge was exceptionally adaptable and versatile, span length, width, and load bearing capacity could easily be adjusted to meet very specific needs and bridge components could be manufactured at the mill and easily fabricated on site. In building the Raven Rock Bridge, the Lambertville Iron Works used standardized, mill manufactured components, Phoenix columns, but fabricated the bridge across Lockatong Creek with customized cast iron components. cast iron components The Raven Rock Road Bridge was built during a period and using materials and methods that display the evolution of metallurgy and standardization.

Additional historic context information (if appropriate)

. .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ibid.

Raven Rock Road Bridge	
Name of Property	

Hunterdon County, NJ County and State

#### 9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

DeLony, Eric. "The Golden Age Of The Iron Bridge." *American Heritage of Invention and Technology*. Summer 1993 Volume 9, Issue 1.

Goodspeed, Marfy. "Peck's Ferry Bridge," National Register of Historic Places Nomination. March 1999.

Hershberger, Patrick. "Phoenix Bridge Company Bridges in New Jersey." Compiled from the Archives of Company Records at Hagley Museum, Wilmington, Delaware

Humber, William. *A Complete Treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge Construction*. London 1870, p. 107 New Jersey Department of Transportation, New Jersey Historic Bridge Survey, prepared by A.G.Lichtenstein and Associates, Inc. 1994 Bridge 100D300 (Hunterdon County) Survey Form.

Cielo, Carla, Johnathan Kinney, Caroline Charlese Scott. Multiple Property Documentation Form: The Historic Bridges of Delaware Township, Hunterdon County. New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, 2013.

Plunkett, Barbara. "Raven Rock Road Bridge." Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination. March 2006, Sec. 8, p. 10.

Reeves, Samuel J. "Improvement in the Construction of Columns, Shafts, Braces, Etc." United States Patent Office

Whipple, Squire. An Elementary and Practical Treatise on Bridge Building, An Enlarged and Improved Edition. New York: Van Nostrand, 1873.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested) previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	X State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository:
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property3 acres (Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)  UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a corlatitude and longitude coordinates.)	ntinuation sheet. A patch is also available to permit use of
1 18T 498504 4473959 3	

Raven Ro	ck Road Bridge		Hunterdon County, NJ		Hunterdon County, NJ	
Name of Pro	perty					County and State
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2			4			
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property includes the bridge, bridge abutments and wing walls, and approach roadway within the bounds of the stone retaining walls flanking the bridge approaches.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the chosen boundaries are the most appropriate.)

The boundary encompasses all of the historic elements of the bridge.

Raven Rock Road Bridge	
Name of Property	

Hunterdon County, NJ County and State

11. Form Prepared By		
name/title Caroline Charlese Scott		
organization New Jersey Historic Preservation Office	date _May 12, 2	2015
street & number 501 East State Street	telephone 609	-984-0176
city or town Trenton	state NJ	zip code 08625
e-mail		

#### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Continuation Sheets (in ascending numerical order, by section and page number)
- Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
  - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for additional items, especially for "Photographs" below.)

#### Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. Each digital image must include an array of 3000x2000 pixels or greater. For the submission of hard-copy photographs, consult your SHPO or FPO. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Raven Rock Road Bridge

City or Vicinity: Delaware Township

County: Hunterdon State: New Jersey

Photographer: Wm. Roger Clark
Date Photographed: April 28, 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 20	Raven Rock Road Bridge original Phoenix Column with imprint of Phoenix Iron Co.
2 -4 20	Daving Dook Dood Dridge evicinal Dheariy Column incline and neet

2 of 20 Raven Rock Road Bridge original Phoenix Column incline end post

3 of 20 Raven Rock Road Bridge looking west

4 of 20 Raven Rock Road Bridge with rehabilitated rails and new guide rail, looking west

5 of 20 Raven Rock Road Bridge looking east

Raven Rock Road Bridge with recently install guide rails, looking east Lockatong Creek beneath Raven Rock Road Bridge, looking southeast

8 of 20 West abutment wing wall

9 of 20 Raven Rock Road Bridge showing

10 of 20 Gradually sloping east bank and flood plain of Lockatong Creek

11 of 20 East approach to Raven Rock Road Bridge, looking west

12 of 20 Stone retaining walls for east roadway approach to Raven Rock Road Bridge

13 of 20 Detail of stone retaining walls for east roadway approach to Raven Rock Road Bridge

14 of 40 Floor beam, lower chord connection, evebars, and corrugated roadway deck

15 of 20 Finial and filigree brace at upper chord of inclined end post

16 of 20 Raven Rock Road Bridge Committee and Builder plate at top of portal entrance

17 of 20 New tubular guard rail protecting bridge trusses and original railing

18 of 20 Lower chord connections

19 of 20 Reconstructed floor system, floor beam, stringers, lower chord connection, and steel plate deck

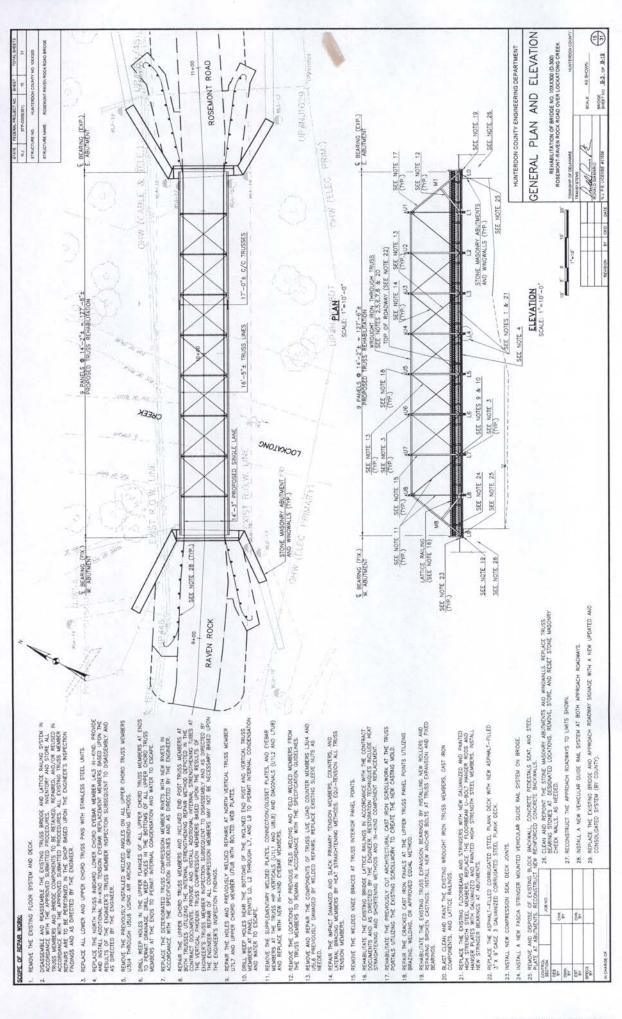
20 of 20. Reconstructed floor system, stringers, steel plate deck, diagonal tie rods, and bearings, west abutment

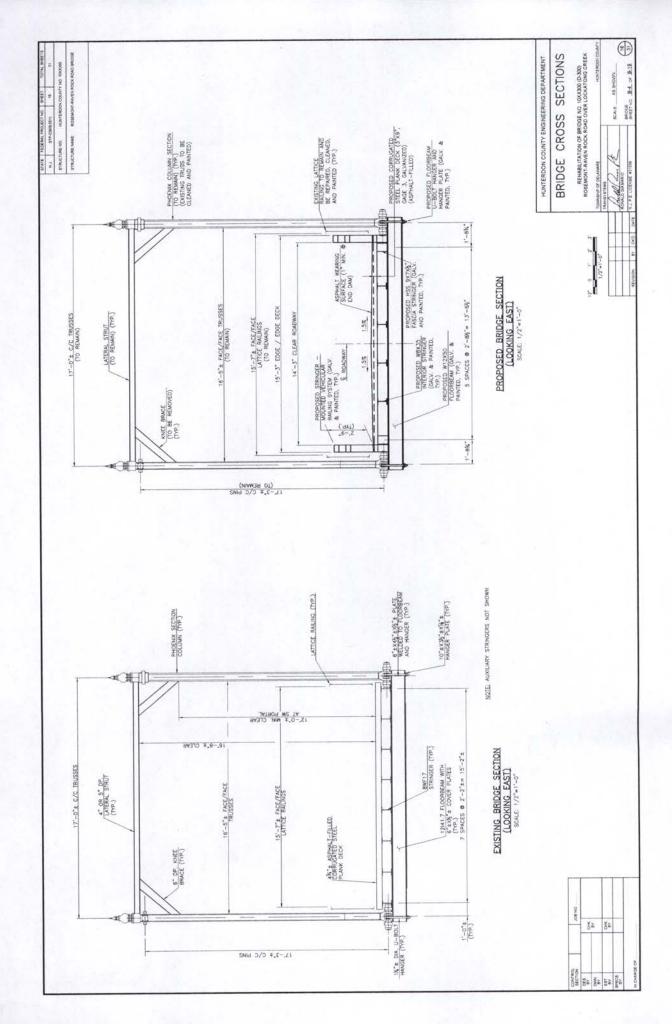
OMB No. 1024-0018

Name of Property	County and State			
Property Owner:				
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)				
name County of Hunterdon				
street & number	telephone			
city or town Flemington	state NJ zip code			

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



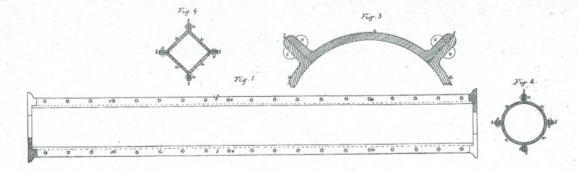


Samuel J Reeves

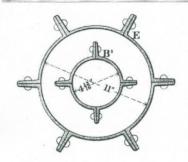
Construction of Wrought-Iron Shafts or Columns

Nº 35.582.

Patented June 17. 1862



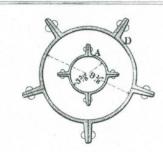
Witnowers. Hany H. Stice John Matty Inventor: Camuel J Peeves. By sety AB Stoughton

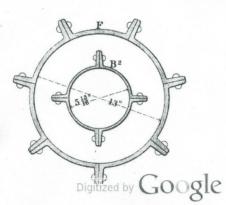


# SECTIONS OF PHŒNIX PATENT WROUGHT IRON COLUMNS

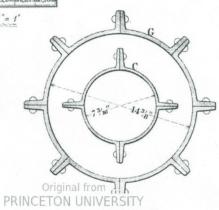
## PHŒNIX IRON COMPANY. Office: 410 Walmut St. Phil<sup>a</sup>

TABLE OF SIZES.												
M	ark.	Λ	$\mathbf{B}^{1}$	$B^{z}$	C	D	E	F	G			
One	Thickness minches	å toå	ic to i	3 to 5	ato la	1 to 3	1tol3	a to i	i tolj			
Segui	Weight in lbs p.yard	7.14	121.37	145.423	22,100	28,52	27,100	35,52	30,100			
One	Area in Sq inches.	28,5.8	5 .14.	5.8, 17	8.8,40	14, 26	16, 60	24.5,36	24,80			
elumn	feight in	93,193	16s.49.	193,56a	29.3 III :	46e,86e	Na, 200	SI 6,121.5	80,266			











ON THE LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.















